

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1807.

[No. 2058.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

John Barnes, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig.
15,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

October 21. d7t

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship MARY,

Henry Fodick, Master;

Burthen about three hundred hogsheads, is a good vessel, & will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.—For terms apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have for sale, on board said ship,
1500 bushels Liverpool Coals, for grates,
October 20.

For BOSTON,

Or other Eastern Port,

The strong fast sailing

Schooner

INDEPENDENCE,

John Tobey, Commander;

Burthen 1000 barrels, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf, and will soon be ready to receive a cargo, which will be taken on moderate terms. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale, now landing from said vessel, 125 tons Plaster Paris.
October 20. d

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the county court of Prince William, Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 29th instant, before the arrival of Benjamin Bronnagh at Hay-Market, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment.—The following tracts of land belonging to the estate of Henry Dade Hooe, deceased, One tract containing about 100 acres, lying in Fauquier County on the road leading from Haymarket to Frederickburg, the quality of the land extremely good.

One other tract of land situate in Fauquier County near the Thoroughfare mills containing 400 acres, lying on it a Dwelling-house, Store and Offices, also a Merchant Mill on a never failing stream, capable of being rendered extremely valuable. The soil of this land is extremely fertile, and about four of it good meadow land.

The Decree under which this land is to be sold is founded on the will of said H. D. Hooe ordering the same to be sold for the payment of his debts.

John H. Peyton, Wm. A. G. Dade, Comrs.
October 5. dsw

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and my branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from, G. W. CARLIN.
September 13.

Just Published,

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:
The Life of Gen. Washington,
By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.
Author of the American Revolution.

Price in boards, \$2 50
For price to non-subscribers \$2 dollars.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner THOMAS, from SALEM, and
for sale by

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

20 tons of RUSSIA HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS BITTO,

TANNERS OIL.

Also for sale,

The said Schooner Thomas,
is applied for immediately to the Captain on
board at Hepburn's wharf, or to

LEWIS DEBLOIS.

October 15. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
10 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
13 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 ches's young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1500 lbs. tobacco, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
family use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

Aug. 31. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12.

The Subscriber,

At his Manufactory, Water-street, offers for
sale,

Upwards of 12,000 wt. Soap,
which, on inspection, will be found of a very
superior quality.

Mould and Dipped Candles in boxes.

South-Carolina Cotton, in bales.

Ditto Rice, in tierces.

And, as usual, first quality

Philadelphia Porter, in hds. and bottles.

William Dunlap.

September 21. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, to the highest bidder, for cash:

A House and Lot—Also, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets—the property of Amos Alexander.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,

Phineas Janney,

Thomas Janney,

October 7. dia

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property, and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

GROCERIES,

By ISAAC ROBBINS & CO. at their Grocery store, opposite the Indian Queen tavern,
KING-STREET,

Where country store-keepers can be supplied on moderate terms.

October 22. d2weo2w

195 Shares Alexandria Marine Insurance Stock for sale by CATLETT & FISK.

October 16. d

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the William and John, and the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are for sale on the usual terms.

October 26. d6teo1m,

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool.

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Vofs

City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

SWEDISH IRON.

Best Swedish Bar-Iron, for sale at McCall's Nail Manufactory—Price One Hundred and Twenty Dollars per Ton.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Nails, Brads and Strips—which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers.

October 14.

Paton and Butchers,

Have received by the ships William and John, Captain Woodhouse, and the Mary, Captain Babbidge, from Liverpool, a general assortment of

IRONMONGERY,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Wagon boxes; blistered, Crowley & cast steel; sheet iron; shovels and spades; patent shot; shovels and tongs; green wire tenders; Coal heds; brass battery kettles; patent and copper tea kettles and stewpans; ditto japanned and brass lamps; japanned plate warmers; chaffing dishes; Britannia coffee and tea pots; penknives and razors, table and desert knives and forks, plated and brass wares, of various descriptions; coffee mills; files; locks; bolts; screws; curriers' knives; fleshers; workers; graining boards and steels; saddle trees; gig and carriage harness; gig furniture.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A large assortment of bar iron, scail and up leather and Spanish hides—

AND DAILY EXPORT

An assortment of Brafs Andirons, and Looking-Glasses.

10th mo. 24. dlw 3aw3w

Removal.

JOHN TUCKER,

Has removed from King-street to his whar adjoining Messrs. Jonah Thompson & Sons, where he has for sale—

1700 SPANISH HIDES

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT

First quality Muscovado SUGAR in hogsheads and barrels—and

GROCERIES as usual.

He also takes the liberty to inform his friends in the country, that he has a large and commodious Warehouse for the reception of flour, either by water or waggon, and would take in flour on storage.

October 19. ed1od Staw3w

A great Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House he lately purchased of the Bank. It will be sold much below its real value, and a credit given that shall suit the purchaser.

If not sold shortly it will be rented.

Lewis Deblois.

October 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,

A TWO story frame dwelling-house and Lot of Ground, situated on King-street, between Washington and St. Asaph streets; front 20 feet and runs back to a 12 foot alley, subject to a rent of fifty dollars. A credit of two, four and six months will be given.

P. G. Marsteller.

October 27.

Public Sale of Lots.

The subscriber

TRIAL

OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, October 2.

(General Wilkinson's testimony continued.)

Mr. Burr to general Wilkinson. Was there not an order given by you to seize the person of Mr. Piard? & I have no recollection that I gave such orders; and I conclude from the circumstance of an explanation I made in the newspapers that I did not. Mr. Burr. I have seen an order said to have been from you, for seizing him? & I do not recollect it; but if any such is shown to me, I shall certainly confess it. Q Did you give any orders to arrest Dauerzac? & I gave general orders only. I stationed a guard about two miles above New Orleans to stop boats and persons. Q What were the orders given to that guard? & To stop all persons descending the river. Q And to seize papers too? I do not recollect. Q Were the papers of Mr. Piard brought to you? They were; but they were immediately returned.

Mr. Hay. Is it the opinion of the court that general Wilkinson is to be interrogated about all his transactions at New Orleans? I object not to hearing the truth; but I cannot consent to this sacrifice and waste of time. I believe it to be a principal of law, that when a witness is introduced by the prosecution, he is only to be cross examined about the points of his original testimony. Is this prosecution never to end? or are we to wait to give the accused an opportunity of entrapping general Wilkinson, which they avow to be the object of these interrogatories?

Mr. Wickham. It is a novel idea, just started by the gentleman. If such were the law, the prosecution need only to seize on the most material witnesses on behalf of the accused, examine him only as to a few points, and then dismiss him. All his evidence in favor of the accused would consequently be lost.

Mr. Hay. The law is laid down in 2 Akios.

The Chief Justice overruled the objection and the examination proceeded.

Mr. Burr. What letters directed to me did you take from Piard or Dauerzac? A None. Mr. Burr. Did you return to those gentlemen all the papers you took from them? & I think I did not. But I do not recollect what part of them I retained.

Mr. Burr. You have read the constitution. By what authority did you seize private papers? Gen. Wilkinson to the court. Am I bound to answer questions which may criminate myself? Mr. Burr. To state the authority, by which he seized the papers, cannot criminate him, though the fact of seizing might.

Chief Justice to Gen. W. When you discover that any question may criminate you, you need not answer it.

Mr. Baker. And when he does resort to that expedient, he is to be understood as shuffling from the question, and as likely to criminate himself by his answers.

Mr. Wirt. And it is also understood, that when called on in this manner, he may explain his conduct by drawing a picture of the defenceless condition in which he found New Orleans, and the necessity of resorting to such strong measures for its defence.

Mr. Baker. And if he does give us a picture, it must be a true and faithful one.

Chief Justice. I have stated to general Wilkinson, that he is at liberty to explain the motives of his conduct.

Gen. Wilkinson. Theo, sir, I will explain and substantiate the motives of my placing this guard, and of my other measures. Here is a paper, a letter of advice from gen. Jackson to governor Claiborne, warning him of the approach of a large body of men to New Orleans, combined and engaged for unlawful purposes. Here, sir, is a deposition which goes to show, that judge Prevost, the stepson of col. Burr, saluted a public officer in the streets of New Orleans, and congratulated him on the arrival of general John Adair as the second in command to col. Burr at N. Orleans. Here is a deposition of commodore Shaw, which shows that Bradford the printer, had reported a most terrific account of the movements in the upper-country; of an armed brig being equipped, & even of twelve thousand stand of arms being issued by col. Burr. These were the

reasons for my taking such decided steps, and so impressed was I with the dangerous situation of my country, that if I had omitted these precautionary measures I should have deserved the severest denunciations of the government. I was prompted by that pure patriotism which has always influenced my conduct, and my character for which I trust will never be tarnished. I shall continue to defy the utmost art, fraud, deception and villainy, that my enemies can practice towards me.

Mr. Wickham objected to the production of the depositions.

After a deadly argument the Chief Justice determined that it was not correct to read them. If these affidavits had been made previous to the transaction at New Orleans, they might have been read explanatory of the grounds of general Wilkinson's conduct; but being taken since they are objectionable, as every thing of that kind ought to be subjected to a cross examination. General Wilkinson has stated the grounds of his conduct, and very properly; but he has no right to support his explanations by illegal evidence.

Mr. Baker. The court having disposed of the depositions, the only question that remains, relates to the letter. On this question two points occur. First; Whether this is a correct copy of a certain letter—and Secondly. Whether that letter was written by gen. Jackson.

Chief Justice to gen. Wilkinson. Do you know the hand writing of gen. Jackson? & I know it only by comparison. I never saw him write.

Mr. Wickham. Did you compare this letter? A My clerk did; and he is here.

Mr. McKee. Did not this letter form the ground, in part, of your conduct? A It did certainly influence my conduct.

Mr. Wickham objected to its being read, because it was only proved to be a true copy by the general recollection of the witness. Some desultory conversation ensued.

Chief Justice. Both sides admit that it is immaterial whether gen. Wilkinson's impressions of the state of New Orleans were actually true or false. Both sides admit that he may produce any letter which is verified by himself. But this copy is not proved by him to be a true copy.—There is no objection to gen. Wilkinson's stating the contents of this letter; but that statement cannot be confirmed by the copy that is offered.

Mr. Wickham. There is one thing more to be considered. The court has not come to any positive decision as to the letter of the 12th Nov. If gen. Wilkinson does not produce the omitted parts, by the rules of evidence, we are at liberty to state and to use them, until they are disproved.—Gen. Wilkinson may, if he pleases, produce the whole letter at any subsequent period.

Mr. Hay. The president of the U. S. has prescribed the course which should be pursued. It is he, and not gen. Wilkinson that withholds the omitted parts. Is it fair then that the opposite counsel should supply these omissions as they please, and that their suppositions should be received as evidence?

Chief Justice. I have already decided this question. It is certainly fair to supply the omitted parts by suppositions, tho' such ought not to affect gen. Wilkinson's private character. If this were a trial in chief I should perhaps think myself bound to continue the cause, on account of the withholding the parts of this paper; and I certainly cannot exclude the inferences which gentlemen may draw from the omissions.

Gen. Wilkinson. I have to offer, sir, a letter from James L. Donaldson, which Mr. Martin called for yesterday.

Mr. Martin. This is only an extract.

Gen. Wilkinson. I had no other.

Mr. Martin (returning the paper). We take no extracts.

Mr. Wirt (in an under key). Unless it be of molasses.

Gen. Wilkinson. I have also another paper. It is the extract of a letter from Mr. Covington, showing that the cypher was invented in 1794.

Mr. Wickham. Did you ever use these cyphers or any of them or any other cypher in correspondence with the baron Carondelet? A. No. But I must reflect on that question before I answer it decidedly.

(To be continued.)

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20, 1800. 1st State of

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 26.

This being the day fixed by the nomination of the president of the U. States, for the meeting of Congress, a majority of the members of both houses convened at the capitol.

The assistant clerk of the house of representatives having called over the names of the members, announced 117 members and one delegate to be present.

He then enquired if it were the pleasure of the house to proceed to the appointment of a Speaker, which being determined in the affirmative, the members proceeded to ballot for that officer. Messrs. Curtis, Helms and John Campbell being named tellers.

The tellers, after examining the votes, reported that 117 were received, and Joseph B. Varnum, a member from Massachusetts, having 59 of them, was declared to be duly elected.

The votes were given as follow, viz:

Joseph B. Varnum,	59
Charles Goldsbrough,	17
Burwell Bassett,	17
John Masters,	8
Thomas Blount,	7
John Dawson,	4
John Smilie,	2
Benjamin Talmadge,	1
Timothy Pitkin,	1
Roger Nelson,	1

The Speaker being conducted to the chair, by Mr. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Alston, addressed the house as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

You will please to accept my most grateful acknowledgements for the honor which by your suffrages on this occasion you have conferred upon me. I am sensible of my own inability to perform the important duties you have been pleased to assign me, in the most desirable manner; but relying on your candor and readiness to afford me your aid, I accept the trust. And be assured, gentlemen, that it will be my assiduous endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially; and in a manner which in my opinion shall be best calculated to meet your wishes and afford me the consolation of an approving conscience.

The house next proceeded to the election of a clerk. The same tellers which had been appointed on the former election having been named by the speaker on this, the members proceeded to ballot. It appearing to the tellers, on examining the votes, that one of the members had, by mistake, voted twice, this balloting, after a few desultory remarks, was set aside, and a fresh one taken, the result of which was as follows—

Nicholas B. Vanzandt,	37 votes.
Patrick Magruder,	26
James Elliot,	16
J. W. King,	16
—	14
—	5
—	1

No person having a majority of votes, another balloting took place, the votes of which were,

N. B. Vanzandt,	52
P. Magruder,	28
J. Elliot,	15
J. W. King,	10
W. Lambert,	7
T. Hansford,	4
C. Minifie,	1

A third balloting was about to take place when

Mr. Randolph rose, and observed that he never felt more reluctance in addressing the House than on the present occasion; but a sense of the duty which he owed to that body, and which he should always endeavor to fulfil to the best of his ability, impelled him to speak. He perceived among the candidates for the office of Clerk of that House—a high and honorable trust—a person who came before him in such a shape and under such circumstances, that were he to withhold the information, which he was about to give, from the House, and this person should be elected, he could not answer for the neglect. The person to whom he alluded had a plurality of votes on the last ballot. This person, the session before the last, was chief clerk in the office of Mr. Beckley. There was an order of the House that the doors should be closed. The Clerk is a sworn officer, bound not to divulge the proceedings of the House on such occasions. He did his duty; but the assistant clerks did not perform theirs.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the message of the president was delivered by his secretary (a copy of which is inserted in to-day's paper) which, after being read, was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

An election took place for a Serjeant at Arms, which after two ballottings, issued in favor of Thomas Dunn.

Thomas Claxton was appointed Door-keeper without opposition, and Jesse Edwards, assistant Door-keeper at the first ballot.

Mr. Dawson moved the appointment of the standing committees; but a difference of opinion arising whether they should be named by the Speaker as heretofore, or elected by ballot, the appointment was postponed till tomorrow.

Further particulars of this day's proceedings will be given.

This day at 12 o'clock, the State's communication the following message.

To the SENATE & SENTATIVES
Circumstances seriously threatened the peace so much that induced the Senate to adjourn in order to afford an opportunity of examining into this matter, and made motion to this effect.

This motion was negatived.

The propriety of postponing the appointment of a clerk till to-morrow was suggested, in order that the house might proceed with other business. A motion made for that purpose was negatived.

The Speaker informed the house that he had received a letter from the person claiming as clerk, which he was requested to lay before the house. The letter was read by the Speaker. It desired permission to be heard at the bar of the house, in order to disprove the assertions which had been made by the member from Virginia with respect to the writer's conduct at a former session.

Mr. Smilie hoped no order would be taken upon this letter. He thought the request to be heard at the bar of the house a very extraordinary one, and if listened to might form a dangerous precedent.

The house proceeded to another balloting for clerk, the result of which was, Patrick M. Gruber, 52
James Elliot, 27
Nicholas B. Vanzandt, 16
Josias W. King, 9
Theodosius Hansford, 5
Wm. Lambert, 8

117

If y-nine votes being necessary to a choice, another balloting was immediately had, when Patrick Magruder was declared to be duly elected, having 72 votes. The votes given to the other candidates were not announced.

The house then proceeded to the qualification of its members. The oath of office was administered to the speaker by Mr. Van Cortlandt, and the speaker qualified the members and the clerk.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they had appointed Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bradley a committee to join a committee of that house, in waiting on the president of the United States, to inform him they were formed and ready to receive any communications which he might have to make to them.

On motion, a committee of the house of representatives was agreed to be appointed to join the committee from the senate. The following gentlemen were named by the speaker to form that committee, viz. Messrs. Bassett, Goldsbrough and Masters.

Mr. Randolph moved, that the rules of the last session should be considered as the rules of the present session, until otherwise determined.—Agreed to.

The house adjourned at about half past 8 till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, October 27.

Mr. Bassett, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the president of the United States, to inform him congress was formed and ready to receive any communication he might have to make to them, reported, that he would make a communication to the two houses by message at twelve o'clock this day.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the message of the president was delivered by his secretary (a copy of which is inserted in to-day's paper) which, after being read, was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

An election took place for a Serjeant at Arms, which after two ballottings, issued in favor of Thomas Dunn.

Thomas Claxton was appointed Door-keeper without opposition, and Jesse Edwards, assistant Door-keeper at the first ballot.

Mr. Dawson moved the appointment of the standing committees; but a difference of opinion arising whether they should be named by the Speaker as heretofore, or elected by ballot, the appointment was postponed till tomorrow.

Further particulars of this day's proceedings will be given.

The day at 12 o'clock, the president of the U. States communicated by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following message to both houses of congress.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

Circumstances, fellow citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosoms of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceeding of the public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed upon our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the empire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of humanity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might escape & settle all the points of difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality — after long and fruitless endeavors to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration: candidly declaring to the other negotiators at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government could not therefore pledge for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been adopted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question therefore whether a treaty should be accepted in that form could have admitted but one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it.

Silentious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorized than could before have been supposed necessary; and our ministers were instructed to resume their negotiations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbors under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, and several of her crew killed, and soon taken away.

On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbors and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armament vessel of the U. States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then all, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty and proceedings relative to it shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters, in defiance of the authority of the country, and habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of persons whom they had forcibly taken on board the Chesapeake. These aggressions necessarily lead to the policy of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the persons and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the existence of such a standard force, and its independence with our principles, dispense

with those cures which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain are still unsettled; no measures having been taken on her part, since my last communication to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favor reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place; nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of Nov. 21, 1806, hitherto communicated to congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These however gave, reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbors in the north-western quarter, some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens passing which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger: instructions were given to require explanations, and with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancement. With the whole of these people in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbors, & perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own welfare.

The appropriations of the last session, for defence of our seaport towns and harbors, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of N. York, Charleston and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun boats too already provided have on a like principle been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbors, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbors where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate therefore to authorise engagements for such supplies to our existing stock as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us: and I trust that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will prove when done, what they would have been so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun boats into actual service for the defence of our harbors, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the States for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence, and have moreover encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union. They are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive powers has been made to ensure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress, at their last session, of the enterprizes against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprizes were happily defeated, by the patriotic exertions of the militia, whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating before their explosion plots engendering there: I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression, under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means, more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which with the five millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the funded debt twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the Treasury eight millions and a half of dollars — A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt, as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly indeed be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention, is such a state of our finances, and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress: unless indeed they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communication; and nothing shall be wanting on my part which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, October 27, 1807.

From the Bordeaux Echo de Commerce.

August 429.

PARIS, Aug. 12, 1807.

"Yesterday the Corps Legislatif, was received by his majesty on the Throne, surrounded by the princes, ministers, grand officers and officers of the household. The legislature were introduced to the audience by his excellency the grand master of ceremonies, and presented by his excellency the vice grand elector.

Mons Fontaines the president, addressed the throne as follows:

"SIRE,

The legislative body comes to deposit at the feet of the throne the address of thanks which it has voted unanimously, less for the conqueror than the pacific air of Europe." — (After noticing the splendors of the campaign) it proceeds:

"We turn now to spectacles more令人惊异—we prefer to follow you to the borders of that river, where, without hostile array two barks bear two emperors, and with them THE DESTINIES OF THE WORLD!! Memorable day!! Day unique!! alone in the history of all ages! Those two armies in presence of each other, contemplate with astonishment an interview so peaceful, after combats so murderous—and suddenly 400,000 soldiers Italians and Batavians, Scythians and Saracens, Germans and French, throw down their arms, when the two greatest sovereigns of the earth advance towards each other to regulate themselves the fate of empires, & present each other their hands in token of reconciliation. Alexander and Napoleon approach—war ceases to rage—and one hundred millions of men are in repose.

"The future interests of Europe will depend on these august conferences, of which the young heir of the Czars was worthy."

BALTIMORE, October 23.

Arrived schr' Vizcaya, Long. 45 days from Barcelona. Left there, Sept. 14 Snow Comet, Hulden, for Baltimore uncertain; brig Mare, Chase do, do, schr' Superior, Forbes, do, do; brig Factor Allen of New Bedford; New Jersey, Patten son of Philadelphia for N. Orleans; Adams, Allen, of Weymouth; Sally, Barry Philadelphia; Martha, Spooner, Alexandria; Merrimack, Adams, Newburyport; Eunice, Manly, Charleton; ship Tiger Clark, Philadelphia, just arrived; schr' Rachael, Ashman, Beverly, do. Passed to the bay, ship Stapleton, bound up, under jury masts; and schr' Wolf from Charles ton. Saw 2 British frigates off the Capes.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the ALEXANDRIA COFFEE-HOUSE, are requested to meet at the Coffee-House on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a committee to manage the affairs of the Coffee House for the ensuing year.

October 28.

4t

FOR FREIGHT

To a Port in the south of Europe, without the Straights,

The fast sailing staunch brigantine FAME, James Ham, commander, 100 tons burthen about 1200 barrels, now perfectly equipped and ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo.— Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale, now landing from the said brig,

12 pipes Holland Tin of superior quality
5 tons best St. Petersburg clean Hemp
175 reams Writing paper
A few tons of Building Stone
A quantity of Potatoes, &c &c
October 23.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of Leesburg, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armstead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

September 11.

TO BE RENTED,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-street— together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

FOR SALE OR RENT,**WATER STREET ACADEMY,**

A two-story Brick House, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Foster—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30.

2aw

S H O E S .

I have this day received from Philadelphia and Boston,

An extensive assortment of SHOES, which I will sell low wholesale or retail—Among which are the following kinds, viz.

MURRAY'S embroidered York
and plain Kid and Mo-

rocco & spring heels

From other Manufactories.

Ladies, misses' and children's black and colored Morocco.

Ladies' Cork soal'd walking shoes.

Mens' and boy's shoes of different kinds.

Ephraim Gilman.

Oct. 19.

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Advertisement.

THE public are hereby notified, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia praying that a company be incorporated to pave a road leading from Fauquier court-house by the Buckland-Mills to Fairfax court-house, in the direction to Alexandria.

October 7.

[7]

lawst

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of John Duff, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims, against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of October 1807.

Sarah Duff, Ex'tx.

Oct. 6.

2aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of the town and county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of the said county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of Doctor James Gillies, late of the town and county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with proper vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of April next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 29th day of September, 1807.

Frances Gillies, Adm'r.

September 29.

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Forty Dollars Reward,**FOR APPREHENDING**

JAMES & GEORGE. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the third instant, a Mulatto Lad named James; about 16 years old, slender made and very likely: He was purchased of Baldwin Dade, of this town.

Also ran away at the same time,

A likely black man, named GEORGE, about 22 years old, six feet high, well made, rather heavy eyed and slow in speech: he was purchased of Basil Bowling, of Prince George County, Maryland.

The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge the above slaves in any jail so that I get them again, or Twenty Dollars for either of them. Information to be given to Mr. Hodgkin, at the Indian-Queen tavern, Alexandria.

John Franklin.

October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dunn, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert, Esq's.

April 6.

2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WENTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 29th inst. will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUAD, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
Oct. 9.
John C. Herbert,
Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the county court of Prince-William, will be exposed to sale, before the front door of the court-house, in the town of Dumfries, on the first MONDAY in November next, the following PROPERTY, viz.

Ten likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; among whom are, a good house carpenter and an excellent house servant—one Harpsichord, in tolerable good order.—This property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and security for the payment.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold,

A Tract of Land, commonly called "Tobbs Dale," situated on Quantico Creek, about one mile and a half below Dumfries; containing about three hundred acres. On this land, whose situation and quality eminently recommends it, is a good dwelling-house and offices.

A Lot in the town of Dumfries, on which is erected a large and convenient stable.

Several Lots in the town of Carrborough, at the mouth of Quantico Creek, some of which are improved, and all of which will be particularly designated on the day of sale.

The real property above mentioned, will be sold on a credit of six months for one half the purchase money, and of twelve months for the balance, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment.

Benjamin Botts, John H. Peyton, Wm. A. G. Dade } Oct. 8. [10] dis

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, &c.

July Term, 1807

William Wilson. Complainant,

vs.

Marshall Bennett, Benjamin Garrett, Thomas Robertson and George Barnwell, Defendants.

THE defendant Marshall Bennett, Benjamin Garrett, Thomas Robertson, & Geo. Barnwell, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Marshall Bennett, Benjamin Garrett, Thomas Robertson, and George Barnwell, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy, Teste.

G. Dencale, C. C.

September 16.

Joseph Mandeville,

Courier of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Tenerife &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontine

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing mashes

Guapowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Mandeville's stuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapce do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; wax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; trusses; bed cords; leading flax; damijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder; (the only real British battle powder) from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Mastard and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelledmonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities

Loaf and Lump sugar,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Buselles,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga,

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uses,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs